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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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Weekly Commercial.

The New Military Bill.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is of the opinion that the new Military Bill pending in the Legislature, is not what is demanded. It thinks "the exigencies of the times can only be met by a grand, comprehensive plan, including all citizens between the ages of 18 or 20 and 45, the entire mass to be organized and officered efficiently, the penalties for refusal to drill or fight being made so heavy as to enforce obedience on the part of every enrolled man." Having tried the spontaneous idea three times, and shown its absurdity, "let us," continues the *Bulletin*, "now have something practical, something worthy of the crisis, something which will prove that we can claim honorable kinship with those who are now battling for the Union in the veteran ranks of the armies of the Republic."

Grant's Retreat.

In accordance with the numerous and frequent intimations of the Richmond Rebels, that GRANT was preparing to retreat, and latterly, that he had commenced to retreat, he did retreat, in such a way, however, as to place himself and his army more than fifteen miles nearer to Richmond than the point from which he retreated. He is now within seven miles of the Rebel capital. Query: If GRANT should make another retreat of the same sort, how far would he be from Richmond when he halted?

What Is Retreating?

WEBSTER says a retreat, is "the act of retiring;" "a place of 'retirement." The very retiring habits of General GRANT indicate altogether too much modesty for the rebels. He knocks WEBSTER, WORCESTER, WALKER, and all the other lexicographers into the shade, and "retreats" or "retires" by advancing. He retreats upon Washington according to the rebel interpretation of the word, but according to the GRANT signification of the term, he retires towards Richmond. Wonder if GRANT is going over to the rebels?

The Presidency.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Friday has an article entitled "The Road to Lasting Peace," which the New York *Post* regards as "significant." It concludes as follows:

"We would see Mr. Lincoln out of the canvass, with all our attachment to his person and our high sense of his prescience, if by such a surrender we could save the country from the election of a representative of a dishonorable peace on the basis of separation. From that catastrophe we must be saved at all hazards."

NOT RELIEVED.—Major General BURNSIDE is at present at Providence, Rhode Island, on a leave of absence. He has not been relieved of his command. The Court of Inquiry into the Petersburg affair, without coming to any decision, adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some its members.

Late Military Intelligence.

Gen. Averill has been made a Major General for his gallant fight at Moorfield and successful operations during the last month.

Dispatches from the West, state that the rebel Gen. Wheeler with 1,700 men, demanded the surrender of Dalton at five o'clock on the evening of the 14th. Col. Coburn, of Bald, 24 Missouri, commanding that place with eight hundred men. A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left. This train had Col. Coburn and three other railroad men returning from the section between Adamsville and Calhoun. These men were obliged to walk the road, which has been burned by small detachments from Wheeler's force, which had also captured about seventeen Government cattle, on their way to Atlanta, and nearly all the officers in charge of them. These men escaped after the train left Dalton. Gen. Steedman, telegraphically advised of this movement, started with a large force from Chattanooga. The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 14th. Rumor says that trains were having fourteen cars. Wheeler had fourteen men captured by the force which captured the cattle. This raid had been anticipated by Steedman, and he was prepared to meet it at an important point.

Kentucky seems to be still swarming with guerrillas. On Saturday last three hundred guerrillas attacked Selma, Livingston county, Kentucky, garrisoned by thirty of the 4th Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed with a loss of eight killed, fifteen badly wounded, and several captured. The federal loss was three killed, four captured, one mortally wounded, and several slightly. Several horses on each side were killed. Twenty-five guerrillas, under Capt. Hale, made another county on Sunday night near the Ohio, raiding down the road to Westport, committing depredations on the people. They plundered West Point to the amount of a few thousand dollars in goods and money. The town of Henderson is still excited; Johnson is camped on the fair grounds, threatening the place. About seventy-three guerrillas were in Brownsboro' and Oldham, pandering the towns and causing great excitement.

The Dakotah *Union* says that Gen. Sully, with 3,000 troops, left Fort Rice on the 18th ult., moving directly west, intending to strike Yellow Stone River at Fort Alexander, Missouri. A courier arrived from Fort Rice on the 21st, with intelligence that 1,700 lodges of hostile Indians were encamped near Fort Rice, prepared to give Sully battle. This intelligence was sent to Sully, and should the General regard it reliable, would probably change his course and attack the Indians in that direction. That General Sully had a battle with the Indians on Knife River, and had been disastrously defeated, This needs confirmation, however.

A dvices from Vicksburg state that the expedition up the Yazoo River is reported captured by the rebels.

Secretary Welles has addressed a letter of thanks to Admiral Farragut, the concluding paragraphs of which are as follows:

"The possession of Mobile Bay, which you have acquired, will close the illicit traffic which has been carried on by running the blockade; that part of the trade is of little value to the success you have achieved. Great results in war are seldom attained without great risks; and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster. The loss of the gallant Craven and his brave companions with the *Tecumseh*, a vessel that was impenetrable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casuality against which no human foresight could guard. While the nation awards cheerful honors to the living, she will ever hold in grateful remembrance the lamented dead who perilled their lives for the country and fell in her cause.

"To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron who participated in this great achievement, the Department tenders its thanks, and those of the government and country."

Correspondence from near Atlanta, dated August 10th, says: The movements of the enemy during the past few days are calculated to impress one with the belief that Hood's policy is to guard the railroad until the last moment, and when it has been struck by our prolongated lines, suddenly turn upon us, and, by massing upon a weak point, break it and throw us on the defensive. Since Friday last our line has been slowly reaching out parallel with the line of railway, and one division of the 23d corps has swung round upon and struck the enemy's flank, compelling him to fall back. The situation at present is quite favorable, and our line now extends to within seven-eighths of a mile of the railroad. As we approached it, the enemy threw in brigade after brigade, and regiment after regiment to cover our line, but they have put in their last regiment, and can extend no further without shortening their line. Our line is now not more fully fourteen miles long, yet we can find troops enough to cover the railroad. When that is accomplished, and the rebels' last railway communication is in our possession, he must either evacuate and march out by the dirt roads on the South-east, or give us battle. One or two more days will develop more fully Hood's intentions. Sherman has his big guns. Not a day passes that the enemy is not weakened by deserters, who, under cover of night, desert their picket posts and come within our lines. We receive, on an average, twenty-five per day. The tales they recount of the rebel position and intentions are quite varied. One has the rebel army completely disheartened at late reverses and slaughter, and ready for revolt. Another gloomily describes the valor of Hood's ranks and flag, and their firm determination to fight to the bitter end; while still another startles us with sensation narrations of a wide-spread secret organization in favor of peace, and a return to their first love. We have ceased to place much reliance upon the representations of these fellows, who can rarely be depended upon.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated 16th, states that a rumor was current there that day that Gen. A. J. Smith had reached Tupelo, and was marching on. The rumor was circulated among rebel sympathizers, who were not a little chargrined at the prospect.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Bills Passed in the Senate of Interest to Pittsburgh—Enabling Act for Bank Companies—A Modest Proposition from Berks County—An Act Wanted Authorizing Payment of Bounty to Drafted Men—The Relief of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial
HARRISBURG, August 16, 1864.

Last evening the Senate had a session but did not transact any business in time for telegraph. During the night the following bills of interest to prominent business men in Pittsburgh, which were passed at the last session of the Legislature, but from which the Governor had withheld his signature, and which were recalled for the purpose of amendment, to meet his views, were disposed of finally. The titles of the bills, which those interested will understand, are as follows:

An Act incorporating the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company.

An Act incorporating the Lee Coal Company.

An Act incorporating the National Oil Company.

An Act incorporating the Independent Oil Company.

An Act incorporating the Maxwell Oil Company.

An Act incorporating the Garrick Oil Company.

These bills having now been amended in both Houses, in the manner the Governor and Attorney General indicated they should be, of course, will receive the Executive sanction, and will become laws. As they all refer to coal and oil, we may look out for warm fires and bright lights during the coming winter, especially those who, in the language of Col. Diehl, have the "small molety of assets" with which to pay for them.

Another bill, which originated in the Senate at its late session, was also brought back from the Governor for amendment, and disposed of in that body last evening. It was the act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to go to work under the National Banking law. The amendment which passed the Senate last night, and which will, doubtless, be concurred in by the House to-day, requires those banks holding specie certificates to surrender them to the State before commencing operations under the new arrangement, while those who do not are to pay to the Commonwealth an equivalent portion of their respective coin liabilities. The following is a brief statement of the effect the amendment will have, which bank directors, and others interested, it is hoped, will understand:

In the Senate last night, at a late hour, a very exciting and interesting debate occurred on a proposition offered by Senator Clymer, of Berks. It was in relation to appointing the Commissioners of that county, and the Supervisors of the different districts, to levy a tax, sufficient to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to men who should be drafted, as well as to those who volunteer. Senators Johnson, of Lycoming, Lowry, of Erie, and Wilson, of Tioga, could "not see it" in that light, and pitched into the idea rather fiercely, alleging that it would be opening the door for numerous other counties to come in and ask for similar legislation, which would be an act of gross injustice to the patriot who volunteered, to place them on an equality with the man who had to be forced to defend the flag of his country. Mr. Lowry is a ready, forcible speaker, and with his stentorian voice is generally heard when he desires to be. The bill was, after a warm discussion, referred to the Committee on Finance Military, where it will no doubt sleep the sleep that knows no waking. The amiable would be Governor, from Berks, seemed to think it very hard that Senators would refuse to pass a little local bill for him, while other gentlemen agreed that the small local William contained an important principle.

It is thought that an appropriation of $100,000, for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers will pass, while $500,000 will be asked for. It will be good-bye to money on the same principle that the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Pittsburgh, in 1845, was. The idea will not be to compensate entirely, but relieve those in need.

Remarkable Escape from the Rebels.

The following letter describing briefly the escape of two Federal officers from the rebels, has been kindly sent us by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and will be read with interest:

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 9, 1864.

DEAR COUSIN: You will doubtless be somewhat surprised to see a letter in my hand writing again, after being reported dead, missing, &c.

I have been a prisoner but thanks to an Alwise and Good Providence, succeeded in making my escape. I was taken about two weeks ago yesterday, about five miles from Martinsburg, and was forced by the rebels to give up my watch, money, &c. I was then taken to Winchester, and for three days after I was so starved they did not give us a thing to eat, and had it not been for the Union ladies of Winchester we would have starved to death. All they could, but of course could not supply enough for so many, as we then numbered three hundred, which before I came away was increased to 620 men and seven officers.

This night a week ago, Captain Kelly, of the 30th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and myself broke guard and succeeded in getting away. The guards fired at us but fortunately missed us. They then threw out men in every direction and sent their cavalry out on all the roads. We succeeded in evading them, though we made several hair-breadth escapes. We traveled around them for three days and nights without one mouthful to eat, and only two drinks of water. On Friday we succeeded in getting into the mountains and then ventured into a house and got something to eat. We then kept in the mountains and that night got in to a settlement called ——, where we found a Union man who kept us all night and then sent his son to pilot us to our lines, which we reached in safety, but the most fatigued and distressed looking creatures you ever saw. We reached this place by the railroad. I have only given you a meagre outline of my adventures; will write again soon.

Yours, &c.,
CAPT. A. P. DUNCAN,
Co. E. 14th Penna. Cavalry.

Late News Items.

The Kingston (Canada) *British American* speaks of the smoke from the fires which prevail around the country, as impeding navigation on the St. Lawrence, and the other day, in the case of a pleasure party on a steamboat, while the smoke was so dense as to require the use of the compass, there were so many pair passengers with steel hoops, that the compass became utterly unreliable, and the boat, finally, brought up at Portsmouth instead of Kingston.

The Pennsylvania soldiers in Gen. Crawford's division of the Fifth corps, in response to a circular issued by him, have contributed over one thousand dollars in aid of the Chambersburg sufferers. No doubt the other commands will imitate the example.

Governor Brough telegraphs from Washington that commutation counts as credits on the draft. The number who paid under the late draft was about 4,000.

The War Department has ordered that the hundred day men be paid upon being mustered out, from the day of assembling at the general rendezvous.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that the Queen's Bench, in Canada, (Judge Wilson presiding) in an action brought in that court, upon a contract made in the United States, for delivery of a quantity of corn, has recently decided that the amount recovered was payable in United States currency, and that a payment in Canada of forty-two cents on the dollar (being the value of American paper money then) was a full satisfaction and discharge of the demand.

Westmoreland County Items.

Hon. John Covoee, while assisting in mowing on Thurs day last, had his left foot brought in contact with the machine, which cut his great toe nearly off. His injury is a very painful one, and will lay him up for some time. MR. Shepherd Markle, residing near Mill Grove, had his crop of grain, which was all in stacks, together with a new thresher, burned one night last week before last. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, whose main object seemed to be, by the condition of the fire when first discovered, to destroy the thresher. The *Herald* says the fine showers and the warm weather is having its effect on the corn crop, which promises to be an abundant yield. The apple trees are everywhere loaded down with fruit. Apples, although as yet commanding pretty high prices—will be plenty and cheap. The oats crop which has just been gathered, was an average yield. The buckwheat crop promises well. The late rains have also greatly improved all kinds of vegetables. The *Herald* says that Greensburg "is a very public spirited town, beyond a doubt. No fencing in of this borough yet. The latest improvement is the tearing down of our hay scales, and putting up new ones, resplendent with blue and gold. They are of seven tons capacity, and warranted as United States standard. The cost was about two hundred and fifty dollars, of which the scales proper called for one hundred and seventy-five, and the remainder for putting up. It is hoped that all trouble in the form of complaints of false weight is now over."

The recent action of the Copperheads at Fort Wayne, Indiana, finds an answering voice in the meeting at Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday, and both mean armed resistance to the draft. These meetings are the earliest of a preconcerted series, the prime purpose of which is to overawe the war element in the forthcoming Convention, by showing a little of the horns and hoofs of the secesh faction. Loyal men should rejoice at the development. It will assuredly banish together loyal men of all parties in a determination to crush out home treason, and the blood of a few of these traitors, crushed by a collision with the war power of the government, will be all that is needed. The draft will be valuable if it bring this disease of Copperheadism to the surface for local treatment.

The new decimal coinage of Maximillan, issued at the time of the arrival of the Emperor at Vera Cruz, bears his superscription, with the crowned eagle standing on the *nopal* or prickly pear of Mexico. Its value is ten centimes, or cents in our coinage.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The Presidential Question—The Democratic Slate—McClellan versus Nelson—Information from within the Veil—The New York Quota Swindle—Quants of Blood in Defense of the Union—The Fenian Brotherhood—"Setting T ings Right—Liberation of Ireland all Fudge—Fenians and Frenchmen—Progress of Recruiting—The Guerrillas of the New York Press—Blood-Letting Considered—The old Men Preparing for Duty—Progress of the Tribune—Hubner's "God Save the Union" Photographed—American Books in England—Death of Wm. H. Cromwell—Meeting of Book Trade—Sharp Trick in Wall Street—Cool Gold Transaction.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1864.

The Presidential undertow is just at present broken into numerous counter-currents and eddies which make it difficult to determine the exact drift. Among the Democrats, MCCLELLAN is most talked about; but a strong influence is known to have espoused the cause of BUCHANAN'S candidate—Judge NELSON. The knowing ones profess a mysterious confidence that he will win at Chicago. A gentleman, whose position and antecedents give to his utterances a supposed significance, was heard a day or two since to say: "What if Mr. LINCOLN should withdraw to give place to some one else on whom all who are not bound to go blindly the Chicago nominee can unite,—what would you say?" Straightway a dozen rumors were afloat that Mr. LINCOLN was positively going to decline, that he had already written a letter to that effect to Mr. RAYMOND, Chairman of the Executive Committee, while the idea took every conceivable shape in rumor and assertion. After considerable search, I have been able to find nothing but smoke, though perhaps I might find out what else there was, were not the weather too warm to make the effort. Let me say, in the language of an old friend at the lunch: "We will see what we *will* see."

I observe that the COMMERCIAL of yesterday anticipated my observations in my letter of that date on the subject of the fraud which this city has been guilty of, in the matter of filling its quotas, at different times. This circumstance is perfectly true, inasmuch as it indicates that there are some persons outside of New York who understand how things have been going on, and who feel that a swindle has been perpetrated upon them. Those who threaten to fight against the draft will do a wise thing if they crack their fingers at their leaders, and resolve to transfer the intended amount of anti-draft fighting to the proper field, and risk the same number of quarts of blood in defense of the Union.

I have, within the last week, entertained myself in conversation with some McClellan men, who have very lofty ideas and expectations in regard to what the Fenian Brotherhood is destined to accomplish in the way of "setting things right." I declare it sounds somewhat curious to hear Irishmen who boast of their antipathy to "Abe Lincoln's government," and their belief that "the negro has no right to freedom, as he was made to be the servant of the white man," brag about their intentions to *set things right*. And yet these gentry profess that the mission of their Fenian Brotherhood is simply the liberation of Ireland. I should like to know what business men have to talk about *setting things right* in this country, and decrying our Government, while they profess to have only one object worth living for, or worth dying for—the occupation of Ireland. Such men should be reminded, and I hereby remind them, if my words should reach any of them, that "Abe. Lincoln's Government" is my Government—the government of the people, and that as such, no brotherhood of Fenians or Frenchmen can by any possibility ever may choose to inaugurate, wrench from us our fair heritage—a land dedicated to Liberty. Men who have lived and who continue to live under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, had better turn their attention to the importance of vindicating the government which has generously given them an asylum when they professed to be fleeing from despotism at home.

Notwithstanding the threats about opposing the draft, and the hesitancy of home-rebels to help, the work of filling up the quota goes on—slowly but surely. More than this our old men, I mean those over forty years of age, are not going to remain idle. They are preparing for the "blood-letting" that is talked about by the guerrillas of the New York press—the *World* and the *Daily News*. My opinion is that if blood is to be "let" at all, our loyal exempts are considering how much it will be necessary to "let" in order to reduce the patient's fever.

The *Tribune* is out, almost as usual. The old hands who used to earn their living by helping Mr. GREELEY in his paper, are now engaging to find out that the axiom "Union is Strength" amounts to very little if it is not Union on the basis of Justice. The Tribune one of the employees are to be taken back into that establishment has gone forth and that ends it. In a week their successors will have tapered off, and the *Tribune* will look just as good as ever. I do not mean by that, that it looks bad now, but that it *will* look better.

Hubner's "God Save the Union," a painting of extraordinary merit, which attracted much attention at the Metropolitan Fair, has been photographed, and copies are being sold, the profits going to the Sanitary Fund. It represents a wounded Union soldier, his right arm in a sling, seated in a high-backed, pillowed chair, and his wife is seated beside him, with clasped hands raised as if in thankfulness to Heaven that her soldier has returned to her and implored God to save the Union. The interior of the log-cabin, in which the scene is laid, is characteristically furnished, and suggestive of the far West. The churn and gourd calabash, the wide-mouthed five-place with its bunch of flowers, the portrait of Washington over the patch-work quilt-covered bed, which is canopied with the American flag, are pupily introduced.

The death of Mr. Wm. K. Cornwall, one of the oldest members of the book trade, was the occasion of a meeting in the Trade Sales-room yesterday, at which Mr. James Barnes, of Harper Brothers, presided. Resolutions were adopted, which were to be sent to the family of the deceased. Addresses were made by Messrs. James E. Lovell, Randolph, Bliss, Hasbrain and Carleton, all well-known to the trade.

Apropos of the book trade, the London *Review* says that many collections of books, both old and new, are received in England from America to be sold at auction. A book sold in London for twenty shillings, gold, at present rates of exchange will buy fifty of the best daily national paper in New York. The Appletons of this city lately sold an invoice through Petrick & Simpson, of Leicester Square, London.

A sharper in Wall street got off a very clever performance in a broker's office yesterday. A boy went into the office with a bag containing $5,000 in gold, and put it on the counter. A stranger outside of the counter said, "All right, sonny," and off went the boy. The stranger picked up the bag and off went he. The transaction was so remarkably cool that the thermometer went down at a jump.

NOR' EASTER.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

THE BATTLE OF 28TH ULT.

Six Rebel Assaults Repulsed.

GENERAL LOGAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The following report from Gen. Logan has been received at Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA.,

Colonel I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I moved my command in position on the right of the 17th Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th last, and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, was met by rebel Infantry, from Hardee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11:30 A. M. on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown up in front of them. The first onset was received and checked and the battle commenced and lasted until three.

O'clock, P. M. During that time six successive charges were made, which were gallantly repulsed each time, with fearful loss to the enemy. Later in the evening my lines were assailed vigorously, but only with like result. Like fighting occurred on Gen. Harrow's and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage nor more determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their works. Brig.-Gens. Harrow's, Harrow's, and Smith's Division commands are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assaults. My losses aggregated 572. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured, and 106 prisoners, exclusive of 73 wounded, who have been removed to hospitals and are being taken care of by our surgeons. 565 rebels up to this time have been buried, and about 200 are supposed to be yet unburied. Large numbers were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight. The enemy's loss would not have been, in my judgment, less than 6,000 or 7,000. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.
Major-General-Com'd., 15th Army Corps.
Lieut.-Col. WM. CLARK, A. A. G.

Wheeler's Cavalry Movements.

Surrender of Dalton Demanded.

Rebels Repulsed by Colored Troops.

NASHVILLE, August 17.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 6th contains the following: The rebels in the attack on Dalton numbered 1,000 infantry and cavalry and six brass howitzers, commanded by Maj. Gen. Wheler. The garrison at Dalton numbered 400 of the 2d Missouri, under Col. Seibold. On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle Wheler sent a formal demand for surrender.

To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

(Signed) JAS. WHEELER,
Major Gen. Com'd'g Confederate Forces.

Colonel Leibold responded in the following laconic terms:

"I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender."

(Signed) B. LEIBOLD, Com'd'g.

The rebels outnumbered Col. Telbold ten to to one. His command sought protection in his earthworks and a large brick building. The invaders swarmed into the town and were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who from behind the works mowed down the rebels. On Monday morning General Steadman arrived with reinforcements.

A skirmish at once commenced, and the garrison sallied out from the earthworks, At this stage the U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. Morgan commanding, were ordered to charge. With an impetus which was irresistable, they charged the rebels, who fled in confusion. The rebels slightly damaged the track one mile this side of D. Setoh, but since repaired.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Soldiers' Claim Agents.

Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Drawing the Line Between Loyal and Disloyal.

Officers Dismissed the Service.

THE INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

GENERAL BURNSIDE NOT RELIEVED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Protection of Soldiers' Claims.

The War Department gives notice that persons acting as State agents and doing business for soldiers without charge, will be officially recognized and will be entitled to such favors from the Department as would be granted persons for whom they act, but owing to numerous cases in which mere claim agents have not only defrauded individuals, but also the Government, the Department will give no information to such parties till they produce proper powers of attorney and evidence to show that they are regularly licensed to do such business and have paid the proper tax into the Treasury Department.

Important Order—Oath of Allegiance.

The War Department to-day issues an order of the utmost importance to Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the proper execution of which will do much to draw the line in those States between loyalty and disloyalty. It appears that many persons in those States have endeavored fraudulently to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty proclamation of December last by taking the prescribed oath without any purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority as provided for in the explanatory proclamation of last March, but solely to screen themselves from punishment for crime, or to protect their property from seizure and confiscation. In view of this fact it is ordered that all military officers use the utmost diligence in detecting and bringing to speedy punishment all persons who have taken this oath for any other purpose than that prescribed by the President. The fact of thus fraudulently taking the oath is to be considered as, in itself, an offence, and as depriving the persons of all claim to immunity, protection, and clemency. Commanders of depots and districts are ordered to prescribe such rules as will prevent its wrongful administration in the future, and also such rules as will bring to punishment the offenders who have or who shall wrongfully administer it.

Officers Dismissed the Service.

The following officers have been dismissed the service for causes specified: Col. S. Kemberling, 9th Ohio, for taking veterans and recruits home in violation of orders; Col. John R. Bond, 111th Ohio, disobedience of orders and disrespect to the Governor of his State; Major C. M. Over, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, for cowardice and disobedience of orders; Captain Wm. Adams, 1st Missouri Cavalry, for stealing a horse; Lieutenant Charles Bretschneider, 15th Missouri, absence without leave; Lieutenant George W. Stout, 46th Indiana, for general worthlessness, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and habitual drunkenness to a loathsome and disgusting disease; Lieutenant D. C. Smith, 1st Dakota Cavalry, gambling and debauchery; Lieutenant John M. Cady, 15th Michigan, for falsehood and loathsome disease; Lieutenant C. Condict, 12th Kentucky Infantry, for having tendered his resignation, giving as a reason therefor, hostility to the government he had sworn to support; Captain Lucius P. Marsh, 159th Ohio National Guards, for habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty, and Lieutenant Geo. H. Blanding, 1st Colorado Cavalry, for absence without leave. The order dismissing Captain C. S. Eckert, 87th Pennsylvania, is revoked, and he is honorably discharged.

Statement of Public Debt.

The public debt was increased about seventeen million one hundred thousand dollars last week. Ten million and a half of which bears interest in currency, and six millions is free of interest. A comparison of statements shows that four million and a-half of old seven-thirty notes were exchanged for long bonds, and about the same amount of new seven and three tenths notes issued. Only five hundred and seventy thousand ten-forty bonds were sold, five and a-half million dollars in certificates of indebtedness were issued, and three millions in compound interest notes. Unpaid requisitions are increased three and a-half million.

Gen. Burnside on Leave of Absence.

The statements that Burnside has been relieved and centured by the Court of Inquiry are all incorrect. He asked to be relieved very soon after the disaster at Petersburg, and his absence now is in part the result of that request. In view of the cry raised against him in certain quarters, it was not thought advisable to continue him in command of the 9th Corps, through the operations near at hand. It is understood he concurred in this view and pressed or renewed his request to be relieved.

As is well known, the 24 Corps is again in the field. Meantime the sittings of the Court are suspended. It is understood that thus far no disobedience of orders on the part of Burnside, or any of his division commanders, is developed, and that the members of the Court concur in the opinion that too much was taken for granted in more than one instance, and that there was a wholly inexcusable misunderstanding as to relative duties. It is believed that all information pertinent to the censure, if any ever is passed, will not fall alone upon Burnside and Ledlie. Gen. Burnside has leave of absence, but is not relieved, though he probably will not return to the Army of the Potomac at the expiration of his leave. The permanent command of the 9th Corps is not yet assigned to any one, and perhaps will not be for ten days.

Return of Secretary Fessenden.

Secretary Fessenden is expected back on Saturday or Sunday. The reports that he will soon resign, or that he has decided to resign in three months, or six months, or any other specified time, are mere bosh. He will remain in the Treasury Department as long as he can best serve the country there.

Promotion of Gen. Osterhaus.

Gen. Osterhaus has been promoted to Brevet Major General.

The Movement North of the James.

Advices from the army of the Potomac are to the effect that the fighting on Monday north of the James River was quite severe, but highly successful. Our loss is stated to be about 300. The enemy fell back a short distance during the night, and then there was heavsng firing yesterday morning, when the boat left. The arrivals to-day being about four hundred wounded, one hundred prisoners and forty or sixty refugees.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

EARLY'S FORCES AT MT. JACKSON.

Sixth Corps Occupies Strasburg.

Guerrillas Operating on Sheridan's Flank.

NO FIGHTING OF CONSEQUENCE.

Early Falling Back for Reinforcements.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Full reports from the valley, received to-day, confirm our exclusive despatch of Sunday evening, to the effect that the Sixth Corps occupied Strasburg on the morning of that day, the enemy having slowly and stubbornly fallen back from Winchester without making much fight. The reports that Early had been caught between two bodies of our forces are all incorrect. His movement from Strasburg on Sunday was nearly due west, but it was not believed he intended to escape through the mountains in that direction. It was thought on Monday that he would next be found in force at North Jackson.

Another Dispatch.

[Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

Advices from the Shenandoah Valley state that the main body of Early's force is at Mount Jackson. When the rebel retreat began from Winchester, their trains were under guard of Ransom's division, and that officer had orders to proceed to Mount Jackson, which he did. Our pursuit of the rebels has been as rapid as possible, but they succeeded in eluding us, and have got away uninjured with their plunder; we having succeeded in capturing but few prisoners. Our loss has been very slight, as with the exception of a slight skirmish at Opequon Creek, there has been no fighting of any consequence. Some of the prisoners taken were overheard conversing among themselves of Lee's moving to the Valley with a large portion of his army to carry the war North again. This was doubtless merely whistling to keep their courage up, but all information received renders it not improbable that Early has been falling back to meet reinforcements and that we may get a fight out of him yet. The Shenandoah valley has been almost completely stripped of its wheat crops and cattle, sheep and hogs have disappeared long ago it is now more difficult to advance through it with an army than ever before, as it is impossible to glean any subsistence from the country. The supply question has already become a great vexation.

Moseby and his guerrillas are operating in the valley, trying to destroy Sheridan's line of communication with Harper's Ferry. The guerrilla parties are supposed to be residents in the valley. There are a large number of able-bodied men in Charlestown, apparently citizens, whose are strongly suspected of being guerrillas, who warn Moseby's teams and attempt to capture his couriers. Sheridan's movement has been fully successful in forcing the retreat of Early beyond Strasburg. Prisoners state that Early expected to be reinforced before he meet him at Mount Jackson, where he will turn upon Sheridan and show fight. This is what Sheridan has been trying to get him to do all the time, and it is certain that Early has not been reinforced, either by Longstreet or any other part or Lee's army.

The Great Naval Victory at Mobile.

REBELS RAVING AND CURSING.

Col. Anderson Charged with Treachery

[From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 16.]

Assuming the correctness of the accounts telegraphed from Mobile, the conclusion is inevitable—a nation has delivered itself into the enemy's powerful Confederate fortress, one of the chief defences of Mobile harbor, garrisoned by six hundred men and provisioned for months, to the deliberate surrender up after a few hours' shelling, and contrary to the express command of his superior officers—delivered it up with all its guns loaded and shotted, and a powerful armament, which has, of course, been turned against the other defences of the city and harbor. It is a black infamy.

This is the first case of surrender of any post large or small, by a Confederate officer to the enemy, in which the marks and signs of treachery are not unmistakable—the despatch is from New Orleans looked bad; yet there was nothing which might not possibly bear the explanation of criminal improvidence, on the part of the governments before the enemy, and a nervous fear, when the time came, of exposing a rich city to shot and shell. The surrender of Fort Gaines is still worse; yet drunkenness or incompetence, or both combined may be and have been supposed as a kind of poor palliation. On the whole the very mildest theory to which the disaster was painful and the less said about it the better.

But here what is to be said? Colonel Charles Anderson of the Fifty-first Alabama regt. has been appointed to command of that fine work; sees Fort Powell, a minor fortification, abandoned and blown up (why we do not yet know), finds that the defence of Fort Gaines devolves now upon his own post and that of Fort Morgan. He is "repeatedly telegraped" by a superior officer on shore to hold on to his fort; but after a few words with the bearer of the despatch any communication of his purpose to the commanding General—on the "same night"—that is, on the night of the 7th—finds Col. Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet "arranging terms of capitulation."

And now comes another singular part of this performance, as we find it on the dispatch. Between the confession of the surrender of Gen. Page, and is apparently prepared with a view to produce the impression that this Gen. Page used great exertions to prevent the surrender. Gen. Page's "attention was attracted by signal guns" at the fort. General Page inquired by signal what his (Anderson's) purpose was. Then Gen. Page "sent a message that the enemy, if any ever is passed, will not fall alone upon Burnside and Ledlie. Gen. Burnside has leave of absence, but is not relieved, though he probably will not return to the Army of the Potomac at the expiration of his leave. The permanent command of the 9th Corps is not yet assigned to any one, and perhaps will not be for ten days.

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Wheeler's Cavalry Movements.

Surrender of Dalton Demanded.

Rebels Repulsed by Colored Troops.

NASHVILLE, August 17.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 6th contains the following: The rebels in the attack on Dalton numbered 1,000 infantry and cavalry and six brass howitzers, commanded by Maj. Gen. Wheler. The garrison at Dalton numbered 400 of the 2d Missouri, under Col. Seibold. On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle Wheler sent a formal demand for surrender.

To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

(Signed) JAS. WHEELER,
Major Gen. Com'd'g Confederate Forces.

Colonel Leibold responded in the following laconic terms:

"I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender."

(Signed) B. LEIBOLD, Com'd'g.

The rebels outnumbered Col. Telbold ten to to one. His command sought protection in his earthworks and a large brick building. The invaders swarmed into the town and were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who from behind the works mowed down the rebels. On Monday morning General Steadman arrived with reinforcements.

A skirmish at once commenced, and the garrison sallied out from the earthworks, At this stage the U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. Morgan commanding, were ordered to charge. With an impetus which was irresistable, they charged the rebels, who fled in confusion. The rebels slightly damaged the track one mile this side of D. Setoh, but since repaired.

From California.

The Case of Ex-Postmaster Weller.

Contracts to be Paid in Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.

Application was made to the United States Circuit Court yesterday, for the release of C. L. Weller, lately confined at Fort Alcatross, for using treasonable language, urging Democrats to attempt forcible resistance to the draft, &c. The application is based on an act of Congress requiring the civil indictment of parties arrested by the military authorities in loyal States, or their discharge within a certain time.

A British regiment was on its way to open the inland sea of Japan.

The Supreme Court of California, has affirmed the Constitutionality of the law providing for the enforcements of contracts for payment in gold. The decision gives great satisfaction in business circles.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Demoralization of the Rebel Army.

Thousands Leaving the Ranks.

Further Details of Sunday's Action.

Grant's Lines 7 Miles from Richmond.

REBEL EAR

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and sky light on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY AUGUST 18 1864

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

About Peace.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that "the sudden change of two of the most clamorous war journals, here, to 'peace' as soon as possible, if not peace on any terms, to which attention has been called in this correspondence, as one of the most curious signs of the times, continues to excite universal remark. In the case of the *Herald* it excites inquiry as well as curiosity, and the inquiry is, has the editor any assurance from private (Southern) sources, that the rebel government is ready to stop the war, if, as the *Herald* of this morning recommends, three peace commissioners are sent to Richmond with these several propositions?"

"First. For an armistice for six months; and second, for a convention of all the States, to consist of one delegate from each Congressional district, and two additional delegates at large from each State, and that said convention thus organized shall meet in any Border town, on the first Monday in December next, to consider the ways and means of peace."

"There are many strange whisperings in the air, concerning this suggestion," says the letter writer, "which may mean something or nothing."

There is a sudden breaking out on the subject at Richmond, which, unexplained by the fact that the Chicago Convention is at hand, might be considered somewhat remarkable. The *Sentinel*, which is understood to speak for JEFF. DAVIS, has had something to say which is being paraded in the market for which it was prepared. It says, on the authority of the Washington *Cronicle* that throughout the entire North there is an undoubted sentiment in favor of peace, unopposed except by some mean army contractors or army followers." This is taken in the sense of being in favor of peace at any price, and as indicative of a great change of sentiment, a construction warranted neither by the facts nor the tone of the article quoted.

The *Sentinel* proceeds to say that "when both sides desire peace, peace cannot be far off. Where there is a will there is a way;" and it "respectfully suggests, however, that it is a little out of the ordinary course of peace negotiations to begin with *ultimata*. They, as their name implies, come last and shut the door to further negotiations." The *Sentinel* then proceeds to denounce President LINCOLN for "slamming the door rudely in our faces"—in allusion to the indirect notice which he gave to a rumor that rebel-peace commissioners had arrived on the Northern border, empowered to open negotiations. The Richmond organ is greatly disturbed by this cavalier conduct of the President. It has become the disciple of peace, and earnestly studies the things which make for peace. It says:

> Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss and settle the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object or the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give these slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this, you may throw all new States into the Confederacy as we have in England; or, if England won't have her, **let her secede.**

Now, it is would be a tempting bait. We don't say that would satisfy us; but the subject is worthy of consideration. This war was brought about by New England and New Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might vote to let them go? But if it is we are out of the way? But we do not mean to anticipate or prescribe the action of the commissioners. Let them enter into the negotiations entirely free from any other limit than that any terms of peace they may agree on shall be subject to be rejected or ratified by their respective governments. As the slavery question is one we could not ask to be settled first. The question of its influence concerns us all. The subject of slavery but part of us.

The Richmond *Examiner* has taken up the song of peace, and says the Peace Democrats indicate the only chance of a restoration of the Union. It proceeds to show that negotiations should be opened, thus:

> "Let there be not only 'an armistice' but a formal renunciation of all right and pretense to coerce these States, and, of course, an entire withdrawal of all land and sea forces which occupy any portion of our soil and blockade any of their ports; and then let there be, for the first time be in a position to propose to a reconstruction of the Union, or a convention of delegates for the purpose of negotiating them. It may so fairly be premised that South propositi would then be at least considered; at present we cannot say what would be the reception of that or any other ballot; but in short, let our Northern brethren try us. With such a change in the existing relations, no doubt there may come a great change over men's minds."

JEFF. DAVIS' organs having expressed their views, let us see what he has to say for himself.

MR. GILMORE, who recently visited the rebel President in Richmond, has recently made a statement of what was said on the subject of peace at the interview, and we quote MR. GILMORE'S report of DAVIS' language:

> Mr. Davis said that we never could live in peace. The North had created such a bitterness between the two sections, that we never could have peace in this generation. We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to the war which is bleeding us to death. He acknowledged this, and declared that none of the hostilities in this war could be like to his own courage. They, the South, were not fighting for conquest, but were simply battling for independence; and independence or extermination they would have.

Here is the rebel ultimatum from the head and chief of the rebellion. It shows how worse than nonsense it is to talk of peace or terms that do not contemplate the recognition of Southern independence. The Democrats in the North, and the rebel press in Richmond, which is helping to work the Presidential card at Chicago, will continue to assert that MR. LINCOLN alone stands in the way of peace; but for the Abolitionism the war would cease at once; that the South wants but peace, and is ready to negotiate; but they keep out of sight the only fixed and certain fact in the case, which is, that JEFF. DAVIS declares that there can be no peace without Southern independence, which the South will have or "exterminate."

The North unquestionably desires peace, but it never will consent to the independence of the South, which would be the destruction of the Government, and the surrender of honor, property, everything for which it has for more than three years fought—a surrender, too, at the moment when the rebellion is about to give up the ghost.

Chicago Again.

> Immodest words admit of no defense,
> For want of decency is want of sense.

We have already alluded to the character of several of the Chicago papers, and to one in particular, the organ of the Copperhead movement in that region. Since then the Chicago *Journal*, an enterprising and well conducted paper, names the *Times* of that city as the sheet which answers our description, and sets forth that it is read by two classes comprehensively and plainly called "disloyalists aed blackguards." The *Journal* adds that "it caters to the political and literary appetites of *these*, and *these only*." Now we confess that it is no duty of ours to take charge of the morals of the flourishing city of Chicago, but the recent reckless and injudicious course pursued by Commissioner WENTWORTH and his colleagues in attempting to purge their city by mercilessly exiling a number of abandoned women of the very lowest and corrupt class, carefully noting the exact number bound for several other cities, after the manner of invoicing packages, and thus submitting other communities to vicious burdens, and the youth of other cities to the vilest temptations, calls for serious consideration. As Pittsburgh was included in the list of cities thus imposed upon, we claim that it is our duty to protest against the lax and inexcusable action of the Chicago Police Commissioners. Mr. WENTWORTH, previous to his becoming Police Commissioner paid many visits to Superintendent KENNEDY, of New York, in order to obtain such knowledge and to receive such advice as might be deemed of importance in the conduct of a police force. But we do not believe that Mr. KENNEDY ever advised such an unchristian proceeding as the one to which Mr. WENTWORTH & COMPANY have recently become parties. New York is filled with reformatory institutions, and although the enterprise of keeping down vice and crime is "up hill" work, yet to the praise of the ladies of that city be it spoken, they labor incessantly without fee or reward, beyond the sublime satisfaction which results in the successes that crown their efforts. Is Chicago too poor to imitate such a noble example? Is its Christianity the mere rhetoric which echoes beautifully within Church walls once a week? Or, is it so parsimonious with the abundant means, the ever-increasing wealth of its citizens, that it grudges a few thousand dollars per annum for the uplifting of fallen humanity—for the protection of its sons and daughters? No guerrilla warfare upon our borders is half so dangerous as that which, under ambush, lies in wait for unwary youth in large cities. The road from the church door to the home is paved with death, and virtue, crucified and buffetted, cries out: "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me." Let the people of Chicago rise and suppress the moral bushwhackers that are in their midst; let them resolve to crush such rebellion against law, order and common decency as that which throws broadcast upon its people daily such sensationalism as the following headlines betray. (We cut them from the Chicago *Times*):

> A CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.
>
> A GALA DAY TERMINATES IN RIOT AND SLAUGHTER.
>
> TERRIBLE MELEE AT MOKENA—A RAILROAD TRAIN FREIGHTED WITH EXCURSIONISTS FIRED INTO BY A RUTHLESS MOB.
>
> STONES, KNIVES AND PISTOLS PROMISCUOUSLY USED—A STORM OF BULLETS AMONG DEFENSELESS PEOPLE.
>
> SEVERAL MEN REPORTED KILLED—A PARTIAL LIST OF THE WOUNDED.
>
> RIOT IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.
>
> THE PROPRIETOR'S HOUSE RANSACKED, FURNITURE DEMOLISHED AND SEVERAL PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED.
>
> A BLOODY AFFAIR.
>
> SHOOTING AND STABBING AFFRAY IN THE WEST DIVISION.
>
> THREE MEN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.
>
> GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A PROMINENT CITIZEN AND JUDGE.
>
> HE INDUCES A MAN TO ENLIST IN THE ARMY ON PROMISE OF PROTECTION, TO HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN:
>
> A SOLDIER LOSES HIS LIFE, WHEN HIS WIDOW IS DISHONESTLY DEPRIVED OF HER PROPERTY BY HER "PROTECTOR."
>
> A CASE OF OUTRAGEOUS BREACH OF FAITH, INHUMANITY AND OPPRESSION.
>
> RIOT ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.
>
> A LOAFER IN THE RIVER.
>
> A LITTLE GIRL ARRESTED FOR STEALING.
>
> RASCALITY IN OPEN DAYLIGHT.
>
> VANDALISM.
>
> A DANGEROUS MAN.

What sort of a community is that from which such a dish of crime is filled to overflowing in one day? Do not the claims of decency demand the suppression of such vulgarity? Why exercise the "little brief authority" over unfortunate girls, while the same power tolerates the sowing of the seed of corruption day after day without even the shadow of an objection. So far as Pittsburgh is concerned, we trust our worthy Mayor will see to it that any abandoned persons found on our streets hailing from Chicago, shall be taken proper care of and duly forwarded to the Police Commissioners of Chicago, marked: "NOT WANTED IN PITTSBURGH."

Mobile not Wanted, Perhaps.

The expectant public need not be disappointed if the present expedition against Mobile should not immediately result in anything of more obvious importance than hermetically sealing that port for all blockading purposes, by holding the mouth of the harbor by forts and a small blockading force. The rebels have a large infantry force at Mobile, which permanent occupation by our army would liberate.

So says a Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune*. Whether Mobile falls or not matters not so much, since the presence of our force will have the effect to divert from HOOD, at Atlanta, and possibly from LEE, at Petersburgh, a very inconsiderable force to hold the city. This, and the sealing of the harbor to blockade runners, contribute the chief value of Admiral FARRAGUT'S achievement. The history of the war records no other instance where so much has been done at so small a cost.

The First Thing to be Done.

We all want peace. On this we are all agreed. First and foremost, however, is to be decided the question whether we will have peace on our own terms or those proposed by JEFF. DAVIS, which are the independence and recognition of the South. All who are for these terms should stand out and say so.

SUCCESS, military and financial, will elect MR. LINCOLN. This is conceded by his opponents. Seeking to defeat him, they but do a natural thing by doing their best to prevent success, both military and financial.

A Malay on board the ship Norseman during her last voyage from Bangkok, attempted to murder the master's mate and then jumped overboard. Rising to the surface, he asked whether his victim was dead, and being told he was not, threw up his arms, gnashed his teeth and hate, dived down and was no more.

The fish in Little River, Connecticut, were poisoned the other day with sulphuric acid, from a factory at Hartford. There had been a total stoppage of water near the factory for twenty-four hours, and the poison as soon as the water was "let off" by the heavy rains entered the river below in large doses.

Choose the Side You Will Take.

The zeal of the sympathisers with rebellion in opposing everything which has for its object the salvation of the Government through the suppression of the rebellion, has made it necessary for men to take sides and range themselves either for or against the restoration of the Union. We will not stop to inquire what is the cause of this boldness; it is enough to know that there exists the purpose, backed by a systematic organization, of affording all the assistance possible to the rebellion, and that the organization is within the Democratic party. So strong and powerful is it that the action of the Chicago Convention, if it is not controled by it, will at the very least be made to shape its proceedings to meet its views. To estimate the power of this combination, and the prospect of mischief at which it aimes, one has but to review its progress from the moment its existence, as shown by refusals to display the stars and stripes at the breaking out of the rebellion, through the several grades of development down to the open advocacy of the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of Southern independence. This combination is consistent, at least in so far as it proposes to do what it can to bring about what it professes to wish to see. Hence the loyal ear is astounded, and the loyal heart pained, with avowals undisguisedly treasonable, and the evidence of schemes having for their purpose revolution in the North, resistance to the laws with violence, and even to the point of bloodshed and anarchy.

We have already given in these columns the evidence of such a purpose. We might fill columns more with it. To-day we content ourselves with a single case. Indiana, as we have shown, embraces a number of strongholds of the rebel sympathisers, of which Allen county is one of the strongest. We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that at the last general election, in 1862, it gave 2,000 majority for the Copperhead ticket. Fort Wayne is the county seat. The bulk of the population is of the Celtic tribe, but a considerable sprinkling of Secessionists from the South also reside there. Deserters, refugees and guerrillas have found a safe harbor among their disloyal brethren and sympathisers in Allen county. The county is largely behind on her quota under the draft. She owes about 1,100 men, it is reported. The volunteers heretofore furnished by the county have most been Republicans, and of course that element is pretty well bled down by their extra exertions to meet the engagements of the country.

A mass meeting of the "Democracy" was held in Fort Wayne last Saturday, "to consider the state of the country and to give expression to their sentiments in relation to filling the quota of men due from Allen county." What do our readers suppose was the result of those "Democratic" deliberations? The secesh concern of Chicago sent a reporter there, and he telegraphed as follows: That there were 10,000 persons present: that—

> The meeting adopted a series of resolutions breathing the same spirit of opposition to the war, the mad heresies of the administration, the threatened conscription, &c., that characterized the (disunion) resolutions adopted at Peoria.

The 19th resolution was expressive of their determination *to resist the draft*, and being unwilling for that the meeting was called, I append it in full:

> 10. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the draft, and call upon the democracy of all the States to establish it as our declaration: that, if they will we will fight for the Constitution and the Union; and we will never give any aid or assistance to the continuing of this unholy and unnatural war. We are for peace, and are determined to have peace; and we earnestly pray that the President shall revoke his proclamation for the draft, and treat with the Confederate government upon peace and a restoration of the Union.

The enthusiasm with which the resolutions were adopted showed that the assemblage were in a rare mood, and that they *meant to do what they resolved*.

No more direct or effective method for helping the rebels could be devised than this. Carried into execution, it is rebellion, and must be treated as the rebellion, when it first showed itself in Charleston, should have been treated. If there can be a merit in such a purpose, this has one in being undisguised for a revolution in the North. It leaves no one in the dark as to what is meant. The dullest and most supine can see that he must choose which side he will be on—whether he will support the Government against the rebellion, or be against it and in favor not only of the rebellion in the South, but civil war in the North.

A Social Evil—The Cause and Cure.

MR. EDITOR:—In your article of this morning you allude to the want in our city of a "Magdalen Asylum" for cases the House of Refuge is not competent to manage.

It will not be denied that prostitution in our city is greatly on the increase—occasioned by ignorance, idleness, bad company, vicious books, poverty and bad legislation. Lager beer and other intoxicating liquors may be set down as the existing cause in a vast majority of cases. Weak, ignorant, obscure women have many snares, temptations and lolls the unthinking out-door world know nothing about. As a class they (the prostituted) are generous and confiding, and these amiable traits are the cause, in a measure, of their ruin—as a class, they need sympathy, charity and kindness, and yet as a class they do not receive it, but so far from it, are treated like brutes—their home is no castle to them, for they may be dragged impurely from it by the officer of the law, with the lorch of the incendiary, or the bludgeon of the bully. Now if they were worse than their betrayers, or their equals—less who may wear the garb of gentlemen, then possibly there might be a show of excuse, but such is not the case—they are their superiors in many traits of the heart.

When a poor girl is driven to make government pants for twenty-five cents a pair and find her own thread at twenty-cents a spool, and when death and starvation stares her in the face, she yields to the seducer, for the sake of bread, I think her an angel alongside the miserable thing that calls himself a man that niggers her down to such a miserable pittance.

Do men stand such imposition? No, they strike for higher wages. Not so, poor, weak, oppressed women. A life of slavery, the most abject, or of abandonment, the most pitiable that can be imagined, is all that is left to her.

The difficulty appears to be in the fact that the great mass of girls are brought up in ignorance, with the idea that marriage is the only object of their creation, and that they are not to support themselves, but that they are to be supported. The education they get is the merest smattering of a hundred studies, but nothing at all practical; or, if when they graduate they should know anything, it is certain to be impractical.

We may expect prostitution until we give women the same opportunities and rights of men. We must open all Schools, and Colleges, alike to males and females. Girls and boys must be educated together in the same classes, next, all professions, trades and business generally must be alike open to the sexes, so that the female may have as large a field of employment to select from as males. At present she is confined to very few, hence the competition and low prices; and lastly if we wish the damning evil of intemperance to cease we must send women to the Legislature, for they are certain not to vote whisky down their thirsty throats. They would speedily dry up liquor traffic, and with that fountain of hell dried, it could not be long before every other fountain of vice and crime would be greatly diminished, if not dried up also.

Now, while we are trying to free the slaves of the South with a view to their elevation and perfect womanhood, let us not forget to free and elevate to perfect womanhood, the female slaves of the North—and in the meantime, let us have a Magdalene Asylum in the great city of Pittsburgh, one which we may be indeed proud of and then we may look for the blessing of Him who said "let that is without sin let him cast the first stone."

A MINER left St. Austell, Coruwall, England, a few years ago, leaving at home a wife and daughter, with the intention of "bettering his condition." He succeeded very well at the diggings, and for some time sent regular supplies of money to his wife. At length he stopped doing so, and the poor woman being resolved to satisfy herself as to her husband's position, was enabled, by subscription, and accepting a situation to take charge of two children to Melbourne, to procure a passage to the colony in September last. A letter has been received from her, stating that her husband had turned farmer, and was residing about fifty miles from Ballarat. She first saw him in the harvest-field, and, on being asked if he knew her, said he believed he did, and afterwards confessed that he was married to another woman. At the end of two days the Australian "wife" gave up her claim, on the receipt of £500.

The Enlistment of Substitutes.

It has been held by the Enrollment Board in this and other districts that substitutes could only be enlisted by the Provost Marshals, and, in consequence, much difficulty has been experienced by parties desiring to place substitutes in the ranks. The Provost Marshal General has, as will be seen by the subjoined circular, instructed that substitutes may be enlisted by recruiting officers for the Regular Army, for principals who may be subject to draft in the State in which the officers are recruiting:

> CIRCULAR No. 96.—The following instructions from the Provost Marshal General are hereby communicated to District Provost Marshals for their information and guidance:
>
> I. Men enlisting in the Navy or Marine Corps as substitutes for drafted men must enlist as such for three years. Exemptions will not be granted to the principals until they bring to the Board of Enrollment certificates from the authorized Naval or Marine recruiting officers of the fact that the substitutes have been actually accepted and received into the Navy or Marine Corps for three years.
>
> II. Recruiting officers for the Regular army can enlist substitutes for principals who are liable in the State in which they are recruiting. They must report credit for District and sub-district to their respective A. A. P. M. General.
>
> III. Men are exempted who have substitutes in the service, whether such substitutes were put in for three years in 1862, '63, or '64.
>
> By order of Capt. R. I. DODGE,
> A. A. P. M. General.

General Intelligence.

About four thousand persons went to Cold Spring Grove, near Joliet, Ill., for the purpose of holding a picnic on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. When the party had reached the Mokena Station, twenty-eight miles from Chicago, on the Rock Island Railroad, a number of them left the cars to get "a drink." They kept on drinking and calling for more, without offering to pay, when the landlord refused to accommodate them further. Then they commenced an indiscriminate smashing of the concern, and would not leave till the landlord fired among them with his revolver, wounding several of them. They continued their work of fury and chased the landlord, who was a German, to the woods. It is reported that they murdered him, but that is not confirmed. Four are in custody, who seek to rule or ruin this country, and who would at any time deprive another man of his life or property in order to get whisky free of expense.

The citizens of Pontiac, Ill., have subscribed $27,000 to help the municipal authorities in the suppression of the illegal sale of liquors. This is the spirit of reformation. The sacrifice offered on the altar indicates how much is meant by the suppliant for help. This is consistent temperance, and in sublime grandeur, transcends the Maine law.

During a thunder storm which visited Pleasant Plains, Ill., on the 8th, nine out of thirteen men who were at work threshing grain were prostrated from the effects of a flash of lightening, but singular to say, none of them were killed.

The Galesburg, Ill. Hemp Society have over three hundred acres of hemp growing, and are erecting two large buildings in which to prepare it for the market. Fine prospect for trailors.

The New York *Herald* says: "Inflation is a fact too patent for us not to recognize it." To the *Herald* must be yielded the right to judge in such matters, though to know when any thing is inflated. One bag of wind should have some sympathy with another.

The LaCrosse *Republican* gives the following scorching rebuke to the Copperhead sheet in that city, the *Democrat*, for denouncing President Lincoln as a widow-maker: "Who is a widow maker of such infamous and intolerable wickedness as the faithless and black hearted wretch who abandons to the cold hospitality of the world, the wife whom he has sworn to cherish, and the child who issued from his loins? By the God that made us, we will not permit such a vile creature to defame the character of the President of the United States of this country of which we are an humble citizen, without stripping from his loathsome carcass every rag that conceals his moral leprosy from public view. Hereafter, let no loyal man purchase that foul source about "widow-makers."

A French confectionarer has had the curious mania of collecting portraits of Napoleon I., not one of which was to resemble the other completely. He has succeeded in getting together 3,000 portraits. He thought the fact so curious that he offered the prints to Government, but the latter declined to have him. It is understand that he had endeavored to fling ridicule, not shed glory, on the name of the first Nap, who was not a double-faced man.

Discussing the strike of the printers as affecting the weekly press, the New York *Leader* says, "Many of the offices will rat it, employ girls, and work through in that way. Others cast lingering glances at the new comers, and don't go setting them on which is beginning to operate successfully. Others will shut up shop."

California is importing molasses from the Sandwich Islands.

The Washington *Republican* says that it gave instructions to an able reporter to write an article on the heat, but received instead a note from his man servant to the effect that "he had been obliged to fall his master out of bed with a spoon, and he would not be able to write newspaper articles at present."

Some officers of the English Life Guards lately disguised themselves as highwaymen, and made believe to rob one of their comrades. They thought it was a capital joke, but the military authorities are taking a serious view of it.

The new decimal coinage of Maximilian, issued at the time of the arrival of the Emperor at Vera Cruz, bears his supserscription, with crowned eagle standing on the *nopal* or prickly pear of Mexico. Its value is ten centimes, or cents in our coinage.

The Homœpathic physicians of Ohio have issued a call for a Convention to be held in Columbus on the 13th day of October, for the purpose of organizing a Homœopathic Medical Association for the State.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. A. C. Wilson, of Beloit, enrolled in Pennsylvania, but recently removed westward, received notice a day or so ago that he had drawn a prize in the great national lottery—in other words, that he had been drafted. Like a good citizen, he immediately placed his house in order, and, yesterday reached this city, *en route* for Scranton, where he proposes to fulfil his duty and pay the five hundred thousand more.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Chicago *Post* Company were on Monday made party defendants to a suit for libel, commenced by Emma J. McElden, based upon certain alleged libellous publications in the columns of their paper. Damages are laid at $30,000. We have been expecting that some of the Chicago papers would get into just such a libel suit as this. Another libel suit has been brought against the Chicago *Times*, the Copperhead organ, in which damages are laid at $50,000, the Hon. Van H. Higgins being the plaintiff.

A painful occurrence took place at Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday last. A boy, a son of Green Carruthers, fired a gun loaded with small shot, through a fence, at a little girl, a daughter of Philip Fitzer. Some of the shot entered the child's brain, from the effects of which, she died on Friday. It is not known whether the boy meant to fire, or that the gun went off by accident.

The officers and soldiers of the second brigade of the second division of the thirteenth corps of the Army of the Tennessee, have procured a magnificent sword, for which they paid $1,500, which was to be presented to Major Gen. Oglesby, at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Gen. Thomas is "an atrocious liar," and quotes the *World* to prove it.

Edwin Booth is said to have become a Spiritualist.

David Paul Brown has been invited by the citizens of Indianapolis to deliver a discourse upon the Women of the War—a great subject, and destined to illustrate the proudest pages of our national history.

A communication in the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as the derivation of Admiral Farragut's name. "*Farra* is a provincial form of the German verb *fahren*—fara or farra meaning to move upon the water," or "*to sail*." *Gut*, of course is pure German, and means *good*. So *Farragut* is sailor, or *one who moves well upon the water, or a good sailor.*"

Captain Semmes is about to become the historian of his own exploits, and two firms in New York have announced the republication of his book, now reparing in Liverpool, "*The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter, from the Private Journal of the Captain.*"

A delightful instance of cool impudence was that of a man recently committed by a Preston (England) magistrate for trial on the charge of bigamy. Previous to marrying his second wife, he wrote to the first at Blackburn, requesting her to come over to Preston and act as bridesmaid; an honor she declined. On the day after the wedding, however, she came over and had him arrested.

There is an old lady in Myrickville, Mass., who is 102 years old. She still retains all her faculties, and loves particularly to discuss and contrast the present with the old revolutionary times, somewhat in favor of the former. She says she remembers when, in 1778, her sister went to New Bedford to buy a calico dress for a daughter; she got a coarse piece of goods, such as no one would wear now, and had to pay four shillings a yard for it—sixty-seven cents of our money. Corn then sold briskly for $5 a bushel; this was in a scarcity occasioned by the destruction of the crops by the weather. She said a man came twenty miles to obtain employment, for the sake of procuring food for his family. He offered to work for her father for a peck of corn per day, and did work for a week for half a bushel per day, which he carried home on his back. But in the midst of all these trials the people were cheerful and spirited.

The recent vote for State Printer of Oregon was as follows: Henry L. Pittock, 9,423; James O'Meara, 8; D. W. Craig, 3; A. Noltner, 24. Mr. Pittock was a Pittsburgh printer, and is a brother of our enterprising neighbor, J. W. Pittock, news dealer. He is editor and publisher of the daily *Oregonian*, a staunch Union paper.

Foreign Gossip.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh, of which the following is an extract:—"The seventy-three peasants who arrived from Poland to thank in their own name and in that of their brethren the Emperor Alexander for having restored them their liberty and made them proprietors, have left to return to their country and their villages. The same court carriages which had taken them from the station took them back, penetrated with the caresses, the attention, the *fetes*, and the banquets which had been lavished upon them during the whole period of their stay in the Russian capital. But a dreadful sight awaited them at the station. They had scarcely descended from their carriage when a train arrived from Warsaw. Imagine the horror they must have felt at the sight of a crowd of Polish prisoners in chains and bound for Siberia. They threw themselves into each other's arms, shedding abundant tears, and making bitter complaints. It was one of those heartrending sights—rendered more cruel by contrast—which baffles description. It did not last long, however; they were soon separated from their fellow countrymen, and sent opposite ways. As for the authors of this opportune meeting, they looked sullenly on. I cannot tell you how they were punished for a coincidence which they might perhaps have been able to prevent."

At Kingsomborne, near Stockbridge, in Hampshire, there are now living an aged couple whose united ages amount to 165 years. They have four sons in the army, and the husband's grandfather, uncle, father, and four brothers were soldiers.

M. de Flowtow, brother of the eminent composer of *Marta* committed suicide recently at his country seat, Friedrichswald, near Blankenburg, France. He was rich and in the prime of life.

Isaac Watson, servant with MRS. Harrison, Driffield Wold, was summoned before the Rev G. T. Clare, the Rev. R. H. Ford, and Mr. J. Grinston, and charged by George Lyon, MRS Harrison's manager, with refusing to attend church on Sunday, being requested by his mistress to do so. The defendant was ordered to attend some place of worship and to pay expenses, 9s. 6d.—*Eastern Morning News.*

A London curate, not long since, having been too outspoken on the vices of his flock, was by them strongly recommended to the Bishop for promotion, on the ground of his great usefulness. They thought to get rid of him by this plan. The rectorship of that very church became vacant, however, soon afterwards, and he to their dismay, was appointed their chagrin not being lessened by his gratefully thanking them for their good opinion, and promising to continue all his life that direction of speech which they had evidently taken in such good part.

The Steam Horse having contracted the vast empire of the New World into a hand's breadth, having traversed all the oceans of our globe despite wind and tempest, having covered continental Europe with all its circumjacent isles, and brought the whole within sight almost of each other, having extended his glorious invasion into Africa, and to the Indian Islands, has at length planted his giant foot on the shores of Hindostan, and has abridged its mighty plains into inconsiderable distances, and has assailed the Celestial Empire, where he is proceeding to bestow his transcendent benefits upon one third of the human race. Sir M. Stephenson, who projected the great railway schemes in India, has visited China for the same purpose. He proposes that Hankow should be made a common railway centre, from which should radiate trunk lines, to Shanghai 650 miles, to Canton 850 miles, and to British India 1,600 miles. From Shanghai, there should be a line to Pekin, 880 miles. Sir M. Stephenson proposes, however, that a short railway should be formed between Shanghai and Pekin, and between Shanghai and Nankow, to accustom the Chinese to the value of railway communication.—*British Standard.*

Last week the saying of the Emperor Napoleon I. that there was no Pyrenees, was made good, but by ends which he never foresaw or dreamed of. He thought war would accomplish it, but Peace has been a more powerful inventor, and pushed the Pyrenees out a tunnel right through the Pyrenees. The first train went through on Friday week—an unlucky day, but it is to be hoped the new connection will fulfil all their sanguine hopes and support it. On the 12th of August the line will be opened to the public, and intending passengers to Spain this autumn will find it of vast importance to them.

A dispatch from Bombay says that the Rev. Isaacher Lowenthal, missionary to the Affghans, has been murdered and his throat cut.

The Edinburgh *Courant*, of the 10th ult., says: Our obituary to-day records the death of a former Lord of Session, who will be remembered by most of our readers as an able lawyer and a kind and courteous gentleman—Lord Wood, who died at the seat of Woodcot Park, yesterday morning. His Lordship was born the 13th of November 1788, and was consequently in his seventy-sixth year. He was the son of Dr. George Wood, Edinburgh, and his mother was a daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Glensaddle and Newfield. He was married in 1815 to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Hope, writer, son, of Inchyra, in Perthshire. Called to the bar in 1813, he was appointed Crown Counsell in 1834, and Steward of Kirkcudbright in 1841. He resigned his appointment as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and on his elevation to the bench about a year afterwards took the title of Lord Wood. In 1851 he was appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary, and his Lordship remained on the bench until 1862, when his advanced years caused him to retire. Woodcot Park, about five miles to the south of Dalkeith, on the Hawick road, was Lord Wood's Summer residence, and thither he went in May last, as was his custom. At this time he was enjoying tolerably good health, and it was not until ten or twelve days ago that his waning strength took the title of a fatal illness. In this he was disappointed, for his Lordship's family declined, and on Friday last his family became seriously alarmed and sent to Edinburgh for the first medical skill. All, however, was of no avail, and Lord Wood breathed his last about one o'clock yesterday morning. His Lordship leaves two sons, one, the eldest, agent of the Royal Insurance Company, at Philadelphia, and one daughter. He had also another daughter, who was married to the present Lord Justice-Clerk, but this lady died some years ago.

The following declaration is now in course of signature among scientific men: "We, the undersigned students of the natural sciences, desire to express our sincere regret that researches into scientific truth are perverted by some in our own times into occasion for casting doubt upon the truth and authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. We conceive that it is impossible for the Word of God, as written in the book of nature, and God's Word written in Holy Scripture, to contradict one another, however much they may appear to differ. We are not forgetful that physical science is not complete, but is only in a condition of progress and that at present our facts or reasonings are only to see as through a glass darkly, and we confidently believe that a time will come when the two records will be seen to agree in every particular. We cannot but deplore that natural science should be looked upon with suspicion by many who do not make a study of it, merely on account of the unadvised manner in which some are placing it in opposition to Holy Writ. We believe that it has been the habit of scientific student to investigate nature simply for the purpose of elucidating truth, and that it is finds that some of his results appear to be in contradiction to the written Word, or rather to his own interpretation of it, which may be erroneous he should not presumptuously affirm that his own conclusion must be right and the sacred record wrong; but rather should leave the two side by side till it shall please God to allow us to see the manner in which they may be reconciled; and instead of insisting upon the seeming difference and opposition of the two Scriptures, it would be as well to rest in faith upon the points in which they agree." Upwards of 150 names have been received. Among them are those of Professor Phillips, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow; Sir David Brewster, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c., Principal of the University of Edinburgh; E. W. Cooke, R.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., &c.; J. R. Gilbert, Ph. D., F.R.S., F.C.S.; James Glaisher, F.R.S., &c., Superintendent of the Magnetic and Meteorological Departments, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, &c.; James Hamilton, D.D., F.L.S.; Charles Hood, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.C.S., &c.; Robert Main, M.A., F.R.S., V.P. R.A.S., Radcliffe Observer at Oxford; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.; Thomas Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., Reader in Chemistry, University of Durham; Henry D. Rogers, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History, including Geology, in the University of Glasgow; Alfred Smee, F.R.S., V.P.C.S.; John Stenhouse, LL.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.

The Archbishop of York recently preached to the volunteers encamped on Wimbledon Common, taking his text from II Kings, 9th chap., 18th verse, and the opening portion of his discourse was directed to the contrast between that earlier dispensation in which Jehu entered furiously on his mission of vengeance, and the later and milder one having for its object the redemption of mankind. Many, he said, had been puzzled by the apparent inconsistency of the two methods of dealing with the human race. The records of the other epoch were rich with the colour of blood, yet the New Testament was a message of boundless love. Did it follow that there had been any change of plan on the part of the Great Designer? Not in the least. A contrast was plainly visible in our own time, as it could be on the page of history. It was only the previous day that the crack of the rifle had been followed by a thud, very near the Archbishop's stroke of the bullet, showing, if need existed, that a life was in the hands of the man who fired the shot. That day if they were next to glorify Him who gave up His life rather that others might not suffer. The Archbishop briefly traced the rise and spread of the movement, holding that although "peace" should ever be the Christian's watchword, there was a time when non-resistance ceased to be duty—when free institutions were imperilled when the lives and liberties of others were at stake, and when religion itself was in danger of being overthrown. Then, addressing himself to the volunteers pointedly, he said that hitherto the influence of the service had been altogether for good. While it could never be an invading army, it had taught its members to conquer self, and to make diligent use of those leisure hours which too often there was a temptation to yield to idleness or worse. Its existence had been specially beneficial to the young, whom it was hardest for the ministers of religion to reach or to be said that any one of their number had injured man or wronged woman.

[The following letter, owing to the accident which occurred to our forms Tuesday night, was printed with some inaccuracies.]

A Cheering Voice from a Gallant Officer.

CAMP OF THE 85TH PENN'A VOLS.,
NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., July 5, 1864.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I intended to have written to you before the closing of Congress, at which time you were at Washington City zealously engaged in counteracting Copperhead influence so as to repeal the three hundred dollar clause of the Conscription law. However, I was pr

The Song of a Spartan Mother.

Away with all sighing! away with all tears!
My boy shall behold, not my grief, but my pride;
Can I taint his young manhood with womanish fears,
When the flag of his country is scorned and defied?
I will arm him, and bless him, and send him away,
Though my heart break with grief when he goes from my sight;
I will bid him no falter nor blanch in the fray,
But fight to the death for the Truth and the Right.

I must teach my brave lad what it is to be true
To the Red and the White and the stars in the Blue.

'Tis to love the mild rule of the land of his birth,
To succor the weak in the thrall of the strong,
To honor all manhood, to cherish all worth,
To further the right and to baffle the wrong,
As the nations throng onward towards Liberty's light,
From the gloom of misrule—'tis to march in the van,
With God as the leader, and Justice and Right
Perfecting his purpose—ennobling the man.

'Tis a sign and a symbol; it is well to be true
To a cause which is leagued with the Red, White and Blue.

'Tis a Text and a Faith, on the land and the sea,
A Gospel in Peace—Inspiration in War;
A nation's Evangel—a creed to the Free;
The scripture of Liberty, Order and Law.
Shall apostates revile what our fathers adored,
And the steel of our vengeance lie reddened in rust?
Shall apostates of bondage, of handcuffs and sword,
Trail the pride of the faithful, dishonored in dust?

No, never, while mothers teach sons to be true
To the banner of banners, the Red, White and Blue.

He's my all! he's my treasure! but take him dear land,
And add him, a jewel to Liberty's crown—
One hero the more to your patriot band—
The widow's last mite to the nation's renown,
For I'll arm him and bless him, and bid him go forth
To take his proud stand in the front of the wars,
And add his own blade to the swords of the North,
Unabashed for the triumph of Truth and the laws,
For his brave heart has learned what it means to be true
To the stripes and the Stars in the Union of blue.

H. B.

A ROMANTIC HISTORY.—One of the many newspaper correspondents of Saratago, tells the following story of a young bridal couple, now guests at that watering place:

In the Summer of 1860, Senor B——, the son of a wealthy Cuba planter, was staying at Saratago. While there he became acquainted with Miss Eugenie F., daughter of a well known Mobile banker. The parties became enamored of each other, and all things being satisfactory, became betrothed with the consent of the old folks, and the marriage was appointed for the 16th of August, 1861. The lady returned to her home, while the gentlemen went back to Cuba to arrange and settle his private affairs, with a view of permanently residing in the United States. About one month before the time appointed for the nuptials to take place, the Mobile banker received and accepted a commission as a rigadier General in the Confederate service, and in his first battle a few weeks after, received a mortal wound. His sudden death involved the family in cruel embarrassment, and from a state of wealth, they were plunged into comparative obscurity; and upon this state of affairs being made known to the father of the young man, he broke off the match, and interdicted even the slightest correspondence afforded through the medium of blockade runners. Thus matters remained until January last, when the old man dying, left the son free to wed the maiden of his choice. He immediately took passage for and after several delays reached Mobile. He there found that his intended mother-in-law, overcome with grief had succumbed to the fell destroyer, and followed her husband to the grave, while Miss F. was conducting a seminary for young ladies. I need not dilate upon the meeting between the young couple, suffice to say, that the school was given up, the nuptials solemnized, and in a few days embarking from Washington, they arrived in safety at Nassau. From thence they came to New York, and after staying a few weeks, set out for this place, where free from care the young Cuban and his bride, it is to be hoped, if appearances do not deceive, are enjoying as much happiness as it is fated that mortals shall enjoy on this mundane sphere."

The Circleville *Union* says that Copperheads in Pickaway county are circulating Peace Petitions, for signatures. The terms on which they pray the President to make peace, are not stated, but, the fair presumption is, that they will accept ANY conditions that Jeff. Davis may dictate. These petitions have their origin in the "dark lantern" lodges of the Sons of Liberty, an organization, which has been officially proven to be treasonable, and in affiliation with similar conclaves in the Southern Confederacy. Let every loyal man, no matter what may be his views in regard to the war, keep his name out of these "dark traps." Every one who signs the petitions, whether he intends it or not, will be classed among the enemies of the Government. It is a cunning scheme to condemn the war and the Administration. The Copperheads are moving industriously, in this matter, and that is sufficient to condemn it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the Governors of the States, to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul4:6m

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J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the outstanding due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenange Iron Works, New Castle, July 22d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenange Iron Works, New Castle, July 22d, 1864.
au4-4m 31-a-w

LOST.—On Friday, the 12th inst., between R. E. sellers' drug store and the Citizens' Bank, a POCKET BOOK containing some ten or twelve dollars in money and a check on the Citizens' Bank for $100, drawn by J. Chilcott, Jr., and payable to the order of Wm. Norby. A person is cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said Pocket Book, with the contents, to be left at this office. au15-3t

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As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."
Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscles, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.
Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without painful shocks, as many have suffered from the use of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, satisfies astonishes the patient as well as the operator.
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TESTIMONIAL.
TROY, N. Y., April 12, 1864.
A. WEBER, Esq.—I should consider that I was neglecting my duty were I not to tell of the great pleasure you have afforded my teachers and scholars by sending such superior Instruments. Your Pianos Fortes seem so vastly more powerful and richer than those we have had heretofore, so efficient in the hands of the weakest pupil as well as under the most powerful touch of the master, ever ready to respond to either, and without so durable, that I consider I have been fortunate in being recommended to your establishment, and trust other visitors will be wise enough to replenish their rooms from your manufactory.
J. H. WILLARD,
Per M. PHILLIPS,
Principal Musical Department.
New lot Weber's Pianos just received by
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FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac "Otard Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by jal MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n	8:50 a m	Baltimore Express	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	9:00 a m	Philade'p'a Ex's	11:30 a m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	1:25 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:0 a m
Joh'n Accom	5:00 p m	Mail	2:55 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6: m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:50 a m
3d do	3:00 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	8:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:15 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philla. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m. 12:00 m., 4:30 p. m and 9:30 p. m. Returning leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a. m., 7:00 a. m. 12:30 p. m, and 2:50 p. m.
All Lawrenceville Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 P. M.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:10 p m	Express	8:50 a m
Mail	11:00 p m	Mail	8:50 p m
Accommodation	4:30 p m	Accommodation	10:30 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	8:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	2:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubeck.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmhold.....38 Smithfield st.
Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....85 Fifth street.
Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Fourth and Diamond alley
Bankers.
N. Holmes & Sons.....97 Market street.
Boots and Shoes.
S. Delzell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....84 Market st.
Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st
Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....93 Wood street.
Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....61 Fourth street.
Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.
Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.
Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fleming.....18 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.
Commission Merchants.
R. H. Kirk.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Balsley.....No. 179 Liberty street.
Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street
Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....3 Market st.
Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny
Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.
Cutlery.
James Bown.....186 Wood street.
Dry Goods.
W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Wood street.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. R. Gardner.....80 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.
Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....& 75 Wood & 91 Fourth st.
Dentists.
C. W. Spencer.....236 Penn st
Quincy A. Cork.....278 Penn st
Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. H. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and 7th st.
Patterson, Earle & Co.....Grove corner, Birmingham.
Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.
Groceries.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 26 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.
Thos Hay.....
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.
Glass Manufacturers.
C. Dimsen & Son.....135 First street.
Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....189 Wood st
Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co.....54 Wood st
House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Merrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....
Barnet, Brother & Co.....corner Fifth and Liberty sts.
Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Bellvidere.....Philadelphia
Jones House.....Harrisburg
Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....97 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.
Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....87 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....95 Water st.
Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st
Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.
Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. G. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....84 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....154 Fifth street.
Lithographic.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood
Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. Mcgee.....10 St. Clair street.
Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....85 Fifth street.
Machinists.
J. F. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dravewitz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.
Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.
Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.
Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....114 Water st.
Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.
Oil Dealers.
Artesian Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Penneck, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Price & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Second st.
Wightman & Anderson.....32 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....48 Hand street.
Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....59 Fifth st.
Picture Frame Manufacturer.
R. D. Brecht.....158 Smithfield st.
Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.
Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.
Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
R. L. H. Dalsh.....48 St. Clair street.
Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
B. McLain & Co.....102 Fourth street.
F. Terrence.....189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....But er street, Lawrenceville.
Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.
Restaurants.
Wierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....92 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....85 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.
Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.
Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Sewing Machine Agents.
Way, Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatony.....Corner Wood and Third st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.
Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.
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E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.
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E. Edmonson & Co.....94and 98 Third street.
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James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.
Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbuch & Sons.....Ohio s treet, Allegheny
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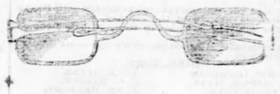

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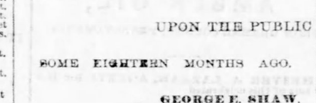

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Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jy8-1y

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my25 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable one to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a teleg

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Per Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50 Exchange	—	70½		May 5
50 Citizens	—	68		" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	63½		" 4
50 Allegheny	—	60		" 5
50 Mechanics	—	67½		" 5
50 Iron City	—	64¾		" 3
50 M. & M.	—	60		" 4
25 First National	110	—		$3.75
100 Second National	110	—		—
50 Third National	—	116		—
100 Fourth National	110	—		—
100 First National Ally	—	110		$3.00
50 Manchester Saving	—	49½	" 4	¼ ct.
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	51	June	$6.00
50 Western	—	53½	May	$2.50
50 Monongahela	54	—		$4.00
50 Eureka	50	—	52	"
25 Pittsburgh	34	—	34	
25 Alleghen	37	—	37	$2.00
25 People's	28	—	28¾	$4.00
50 Penna	—	80½		
	RAILROAD.			
25 Monongahela	—	28¾	4	¾ ct.
50 St. Clair Street	40	—	5	¾ ct.
50 Hand Street	—	50	5	¾ ct.
50 Mechanic Street	—	—		
25 Birmingham	—	31½		$1.50
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50 Penna. Central	—	—	73½	—
100 Fort Wayne	—	—	118	—
50 Cleveland	—	—	118	—
50 Connellsville	—	—	12¾	—
50 do (Interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50 Steubenville	—	13½	—	—
50 Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50 Hempfield	—	—	—	¾
50 Allegh'y & Manchester	68	70	65	—
50 Birmingham	—	—	60	—
50 Citizens'	—	—	95	—
	LOAN.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2.50
25 Allegheny	—	34½	—	$1.00
25 Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	—	27	—	—
Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10 North American	—	9	7¾	—
10 Dalzell	—	—	8¾	1 ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts	—	14½	—	2 ct.
100 Columbia	—	100	—	4 ct.
5 Iron City	—	4¾	5	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
60 Pitts. & Greens. Ferry	—	—	11¾	—
50 Mongahela Naviga'n	—	48	—	$6.50
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's	—	—	81¾	—
do Scrip 6's	—	—	80	—
Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	89	—
do 6's	—	—	97	—
Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
do 6's	—	—	70	—
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
do 2d mortg	—	—	109	—
Connellsville 6's	—	100	83	—
Steub. R. R. 8's	—	—	75	—
Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	99¾	—	—

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

—There is a pretty brisk demand for loans on our banks. Some of them are not able to accommodate to the extent required. But to a great portion of the paper offered is taken at the usual bank rates; the balance is discounted by brokers at from 8 to 10 per cent. The rates are altogether governed by the character of the paper offered.

—The Stock sale at McIlwaine's Rooms on Tuesday evening was limited to a few offerings. Most of the valuable shares were withdrawn before bid off.

$500 Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. Bonds, Turtle Creek Division, $85 25 per $100 00
Eureka Insurance Co 50 00
Monongahela Insurance Co 32 00
Monongahela Navigation Co 48 00
Dalzell Oil Co 8 00
Iron City Oil Co 4 00

—There was a moderate degree of activity at the Stock Board, in Philadelphia yesterday, according to the *Inquirer*, with a general improvement in price. Government loans were higher, and in the shares of the productive Oil Company there was considerable spirit. Money is quite abundant, and the market is experiencing a season of comparative ease. The recent operations of the treasury in the moderate issue of legal tender notes have thus been of great benefit, and if not overdone by excessive issues in the future, the stimulus imparted thereby may result in permanent advantages to the Government as well as to individuals. The clouds which so lately overshadowed the financial horizon have been dissolved, and the warming influence of an increased circulation is having a cheering and invigorating effect. Money, however, is not so redundant as to favor the restoration of the speculative mania which distinguished the period anterior to the late depression. The earlier crops are now nearly all in and disposed of, precluding the possibility of any revival of speculation in the agricultural districts, and money is rapidly returning to the great commercial centres.

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—For oil and other stocks the following are yesterday's Philadelphia quotations:

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	9¾	10¾	Irving Coal	5	6
Big Mountain	8¾	9¾	Sumter Coal	15	20
N Y & Middle	20½	20¾	Keystone Zinc	2	2¼
Green Mount'n	5¾	6¼	Belmore	10	10¼
N Carbondale	2	4	Dalzell	8	8½
New Cr'k Coal	1¾	2	McElhenny Oil	2¾	3
Feeder D Coal	¾	1¼	Olmsted	2¾	5
Clinton Coal	¾	1¼	Penna Mining	—	95
Amer Kaolin	2¾	3	Phil & Bo. Min	—	5
Penna Mining	—	95	Mandan	—	5
Girard Mining	—	5	Marquette	—	4
Oil Creek	6	7	Consolidated	—	1
Maple Shade	15	16	Atlantic	¾	1
Perry	5¾	6¼	Alsace	1¾	2
Mineral	2.60	3	McClintock	5¾	6¾
Keystone	1¾	2	Venus Petr	—	4
Empire Petr'm	2¾	3	Wyandot Oil	—	3
Organic	1¾	2¼	Roberts Oil	—	3
Franklin	—	99¾	Petroleum Co.	2 1-16	3⅝
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The Dunsmore Oil Company, with $21 instant, a dividend of 5 per cent., for the month of July.

The McIlhenny Oil Company will pay, 23-1 instant, a dividend of 2 per cent., for the month of July.

—The aggregate weekly receipts at Chicago of flour and grain from all sources, except teams, from the 1st of January for five years, compare as follow:

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1st	167,257	386,959	357,459	230,179	50,234
2d	231,852	469,107	455,762	324,923	191,421
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4th	321,286	544,165	486,234	273,776	478,013
5th	405,856	465,910	503,383	364,352	311,463
6th	288,130	472,599	423,001	716,502	469,382
7th	293,609	393,891	458,763	651,315	450,529
8th	188,523	313,161	388,064	614,942	655,476
9th	143,584	358,951	397,414	330,952	466,394
10th	220,128	275,076	275,350	491,085	479,267
11th	481,498	478,811	282,871	744,209	496,101
12th	390,575	484,091	390,936	447,624	381,750
13th	281,266	553,191	279,669	462,169	493,838
14th	422,743	216,470	318,579	590,543	489,220
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25th	1,005,371	1,494,177	2,554,620	2,174,103	1,457,177
26th	990,315	1,124,945	2,088,408	1,612,885	1,267,908
27th	680,287	1,088,753	1,993,927	1,414,766	1,168,222
28th	1,008,842	1,668,331	2,014,581	1,595,915	1,241,357
29th	646,676	1,540,962	1,736,577	1,778,881	872,403
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St. Louis Tobacco Market.

August 15.

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Bale Rope and Bagging—Demand inactive and business small. We quote bagging at 18 to 20c; rope at 9½@ lb.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

Business continues inactive. The sales made were few and far between, merely to supply the wants of the home trade. The weather was changeable, with occasional showers. The Monongahela is rising slowly, with about 3½ feet in the channel. The receipts of produce continues limited, whilst former prices have been maintained. Among the sales, we note as follows:

BACON—The market remains steady, with a fair demand for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large. The present rates have cut off a number of customers, whose income will not allow them to indulge in such luxuries. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—Sales 10,000 lbs at 16½@17c; Sides—6,000 lbs of ribbed, 17½@18c; P. Hams—4,500 lbs, 19½@20c; Plain C. Hams—3,600 lbs, 22½@23c; S. C. Hams—5,000 lbs, 26@27c. Country meats sold at various prices, as per quality.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales—7,000 lbs, canvassed, 22c; 1,000 lbs, do, 23c. Stocks not large.

MESS PORK—The market was inactive. We note a sale of 10 bbls at $40.

LARD—Market quiet; holders were asking 22@23c.

WHISKEY—About as unsettled as ever, no two dealers asking the same figures. Sales of City Rectified at 189@193c per gallon.

GROCERIES—The demand was moderate, as dealers await the present fluctuations liberally, on account of the high prices; holders are not disposed to give way, hence we have but four sales to record, at the following prices: Coffee was steady with ample enquiry; small sales of Rio were made at 53@55c, as per quality. Sugars were steady; Orleans and Cuba ranged from 20½@39c, the latter for Orleans; crushed was steady at 21½@22c. A Coffee, 38c; 2 Coffee, 39c. Molasses, sales 15 bbls Orleans at 120 per gallon.

SYRUPS—Steady at $1 20@1 50 @ gal.

GRAIN—Was more inquired for, especially Wheat. We note sale of 1,200 bus, the terms withheld. The nominal rates were: Red, $2 00; White, $2 05@2 10 @ bush. Corn—Steady, with a fair demand; sales 4 cars shelled at $1 50@1 54 at depot; 3 cars ear at $1 58@1 60. Oats—Steady. The receipts of the new crop are increasing; sales 700 bush New at 96c; 400 bush old at $1 00. Barley and Rye were dull; prices nominal.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change for some days past. The receipts have been confined to parcels that arrived by wagon and rail. Holders stand up for former prices; this causes a quiet market. The sales that came under our notice were as follows: Extra—Sales of 75 bbls at $10 @. Extra Family—Sales of 200 bbls from store at $10 50@10 75; 100 do at $10 50@11 00, and 100 bbls choice at $11 00. These sales were all made from store. Up river brands in lots from wagon sold at lower prices.

HAY—The receipts yesterday were small. Former prices were well sustained. Sales of 4 loads at the scales at $20@23.

STRAW—Sales 5 loads at scales at 50c.

CHEESE—Mild steady, with a regular trade demand; sales 80 box at 21@22c.

SALT—Has unchanged; sales 110 bbls a $3 00.

BUTTER—The market was inactive. The demand has fallen off; sales 1,000 lbs. The receipts for some days past were small.

APPLES—Market steady but prices were unchanged: sales 120 bbls at $5 00@5 50 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, August 18, 1864.

BUSINESS in the oil way continues inactive, for the best of all reasons, we have but little to operate with. The low stage of water, together with the high price of freight, has in a great measure put a stop to receipts by that channel. Since our last issue, the total receipts only amounted to 385 barrels—of this lot but 100 barrels were now for sale, the balance made for one of the refineries. The business of oil brokers have been very profitable, on account of the scarcity of oil. The only transactions that come under our notice were the following:

CRUDE OIL.—Holders were asking an advance and refusing to sell at former prices. The only sale reported was 190 bbls at 38c, packages to be returned. Green county Amber Oil was sold at 46c.

REFINED OIL.—Was inactive. Holders ask one price and buyers offer another. The nominal rates were, Bonded for present delivery, 75@85c as per quality. Free Oil 90@95c.

RESIDUUM—Was inactive. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Pennick & Ball 385
Fisher Bro. 100
Total 385

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Co, 221 bbls Refined, for New York.
Lucesco Co, 55 bbls Tar for Boston.
Waring & King, 95 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 18, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₩ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
1½ to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1½ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅜ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1½, by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	8
⅜ to 1⅛, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

	₩ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9¼
1 and 1⅛	9¼
¾ inch	10½
⅝ inch	11½
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	¼ and 9-16 inch	8
2¼ to 2½	7¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3⅛ to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8¼
⅝ to 1 inch	8½	¼ inch	8¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¼
⅜ and ¼ inch	8	⅛ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾
⅜ and ¼ inch	8½	⅛ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 20 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8½
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	8
1½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1½ by ½ inch and ½ inch	8¾
1¼ by ½ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₩ Keg		₩ keg
1d to 60d Nails, 8	12½	24 Fine	10 37½
8 and 9d	8 37½	Lining	11 37½
6 and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 62½
4 and 5d	9 12½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	6d	10 88
8d	8 88	10d	10 13
10d	8 63	12d inch	9 38
12d	8 63	16d inch	9 38
20d	8 63	20d inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 38
8d	9 38	8d	8 38
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. Spot cash, discount for cash, or funds on N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, August 16.

Lumber is in better demand and firm. Sales by cargo include; sch Challenge from Kalamazoo, 65 m ft coarse mixed at 16 50; schr Hampton from Oconto, 125 m ft ¾ strips, balance boards rafted at 18,00; sch Northern from Clay Bank 65 m ft of coarse mixed at 16,50; schr Napoleon from Manistee, 90 m ft of scantling and timber cut to order at 20 00; schr Hutchinson from Menominee, 200 m ft mill run at 21 50; sch Mitchell from Menominee, 150 m ft mill run at 21,50; prop Union from Green Bay, 800 m shingles shaved at 4,00, star shaved at 5,00 and A sawed at 5,50; schr Tempest from Flint 100 m ft saft pine ¾ strips at 21,00.

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—First Clear, ₩ M	$32 00@39 00
Second Clear, ₩ M	50 00@53 00
Third Clear, ₩ M	43 00@48 00
Stock Boards	25 00@30 00
Select Boards	33 00@38 00
Common Boards	22 00@24 00
Culled 8 Boards	15 00@16 00
Fencing	22 00@24 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	45 00@50 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	37 00@42 00
Common Flooring, rough	31 00@37 00
Siding Clear, dressed	28 00@28 00
do Second Clear do	23 00@25 00
Common do	21 00@23 00
Long Joists	22 00@30 00
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	4 25@ 4 50
Cedar Shingles	4 00@ 3 50
Shaved Shingles, A	5 75@ 6 00
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pieces	4 75@ 5 00
Posts, ₩ 1,000	14 00@20 00
Pickets	18 00@20 00

Heavy Shipments of Lumber.

The Toledo *Blade* says:

The shipments of Black Walnut timber from this port continues unprecedently large. Those for the past 24 hours have been 445,000 feet; for the past week, *one million two hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred feet.* The shipments of this article from Toledo since the opening of navigation, this season, foot up to 12,524,000 feet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, G & B, 1 car iron; J. Shoenberger & Co, 1 do 1 car and 1 pkg hoop iron; 2 bbls hides, 41 sheep pelts, 1 calf skins, 11 sks rags; Rosenbaum & Co, 20 sks rags; Graham & J, 12 sks and 1 crate rags; S Smith, 6 bbls eggs and 5 bgs rags; Ressick & Bro, 1 car machinery; Kepp & L, 1 car salt; W P Beck & Co, 1 do do.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Bakewell, Pears & Co, 250 pigs lead; Bingham & Co, 3 sks rye, 100 do corn; J F Hannkettle, 55 sks wheat; D Wallace, 1 car corn; J F Pearson, 2 cars lumber; Zug & Painter, 1 car fire brick; Godfrey & Clarke, 65 sks rags.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Head & M, 2 kegs tobacco; Lyon & S, 1 car brick; Howard C & Co, 4 sacks rags; Mrs W Wigton, 5 packages; H H, goods; Potter A & S, 5 bbls apples; J A Miller, 3,500 stone; Flaccus Foll & Co, 6 bbls leather, 1 bbls tails.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18, 1864.

The market was steady with a fair local demand. Prices were steady but unchanged. We note sales as follows:

200 tons No. 3 Grey Cornwell...$60 —at furnace
1 car load Charcoal Pig Forge...$77 —cash
100 tons No. 2 Finneley Cern. well...$66 —at furnace

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

160 tons Ashland Anthracite...$68 —cash
100 tons L. S. Charcoal...80 —cash
100 tons No. 3 Grey Forge, Cornwall at Furnace...60 —cash

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON PER TON.

161 tons Hanging Rock...$68 —cash

BLOOMS.

Sales 1 car load Cinder Blooms...$140 —cash

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, August 11, 1864.

Inactivity has ruled throughout the week, and prices generally are stationary.

Sal Soda, Prussiate Potash, Bi Chromate Potash and Castile Soap are higher; aside from these we have few changes to note.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 55	to	1 65	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Alcohol 85 o.p.	3 55	to	3 65	gal.
" 98 o.p.	3 65	to	3 75	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50	"
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48	"
" Aqua 1ff	13	to	15	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	16	"
" Soda	7¾	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 65	to	1 75	"
Bay Rum	3 50	to	4 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 10	to	3 40	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	lb
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 25	to	1 28	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	52	to	55	"
Brimstone Roll	8	to	9	"
" Flor Sulphur